

Lead-Based Paint Waste & Residue Disposal Advisory



Summary for Contractors, Landfill Operators and Residents

Definitions

- **Lead-based Paint Waste** – material such as wood, brick and metal that is painted with lead-based paint
- **Lead-based Paint Residue** – residue that is generated from the removal (e.g., scraped, chipped, sandblasted or chemical) of lead-based paint from a structure
- **mg/l** – milligrams per liter
- **Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP)** – an analysis used to determine if a waste is hazardous

For More Information ...

For more information, contact DHEC's Division of Solid Waste Compliance at **(803) 898-0456**.

Changes to state and federal regulations have changed the disposal options for lead-based paint waste and residue. The changes were made to help accelerate the safe and proper removal of lead-based paint from homes and buildings.

The regulations allow lead-based paint waste from residential or commercial sources to be disposed of in Class 2 (construction and demolition debris) and Class 3 (municipal solid waste or industrial) landfills in South Carolina.

The management of lead-based paint residue is based on source and/or lead concentration.

Specifically, lead-based paint residue generated from a:

- **HOME, APARTMENT or RESIDENTIAL FACILITY** may be

disposed of in a Class 2 or Class 3 landfill;

- **COMMERCIAL FACILITY** may be disposed of in a Class 3 landfill if the lead concentration is less than 5 mg/l – determined non-hazardous by using the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP); and
- **COMMERCIAL FACILITY** must be disposed of in a Subtitle C (hazardous waste) Landfill if the lead concentration is equal to or greater than 5 mg/l – determined hazardous by using the TCLP.

NOTES: Unless otherwise approved by DHEC, waste painted with lead-based paint cannot be composted, mulched or used as fill material or as roadbed. Metal painted with lead-based paint may be recycled without removing the paint.

Disposal Options

| TYPE | ORIGIN | TCLP TESTING | DISPOSAL OPTIONS |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|--|
| Lead-Based Paint Waste | Residential/ Commercial | None | Class 2, Class 3 Landfill |
| Lead-Based Paint Residue | Residential | None | Class 2, Class 3 Landfill |
| Lead-Based Paint Residue | Commercial | <5 mg/l lead | Class 3 Landfill |
| Lead-Based Paint Residue | Commercial | ≥ 5 mg/l lead | Subtitle C Landfill (Hazardous Waste) |

Household Help: Reduce Your Family's Risk of Lead Exposure

One of the most common sources of lead exposure may be right at home. If your home was built before 1978 it may have lead-based paint on it or in it. If it does, paint chips and

dust from deteriorating paint may contain dangerous levels of lead, especially to children. In addition, repairs and renovations can create significant amounts of lead-based paint dust and must be done properly to prevent exposure.

Please visit www.scdhec.gov/administration/epht/Lead.htm or www.epa.gov/lead/pubs/parents.html#older or www.epa.gov/lead/index.html to learn more about

possible lead exposure in your home and how to protect your family.

Contractors doing renovations and repairs that disturb lead-based paint in homes, child-care facilities and schools built before 1978 must be trained and certified in lead-safe practices. Visit www.epa.gov/lead/pubs/lscp-press.htm to learn more about the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Renovation, Repair and Painting (RRP) Rule.